

NEWS

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HIGHLIGHTS OF ORLANDO, FL NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY JULY 2000

Workers in the Orlando, Florida metropolitan area averaged \$13.29 per hour during July 2000, according to a new survey released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin reported that white-collar employees averaged \$16.49 per hour and accounted for 49 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar workers averaged \$12.39 per hour and represented 22 percent of the workforce, while the remainder worked in service occupations and earned \$8.18 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments employing 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 151 firms representing 382,400 workers in the Orlando metropolitan area, which includes Lake, Orange, Osceola, and Seminole Counties in Florida. Eighty-four percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Orlando metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for more than 50 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, registered nurses averaged \$20.94 per hour; secretaries, \$11.88; and cashiers, \$6.95. Blue-collar occupations included electricians earning \$15.29 per hour, construction laborers at \$9.37, and laundering and dry cleaning machine operators at \$6.61. In the service occupations, correctional institution officers averaged \$14.25 per hour; cooks, \$9.59; and nursing aides, orderlies and attendants, \$8.29.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Orlando area averaged \$14.12 per hour and part-timers earned \$7.35. Union workers averaged \$13.83 per hour, while their nonunion counterparts made \$13.17. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$12.38 per hour and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$13.02.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an

occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgement, supervision received, and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Orlando, FL National Compensation Survey July 2000, (Bulletin 3105-36). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Atlanta Information Office by calling 404-331-3415. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://www.bls.gov/comhome.htm>. Select survey tables can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Atlanta by dialing 404-331-3403 and requesting document 9530.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Atlanta Information Office at 404-331-3415 from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Eastern Time.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,(1) all workers:(2) Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Orlando, FL, July 2000

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$13.29	4.7	\$12.58	5.7	\$17.16	3.7
All excluding sales	13.45	4.7	12.65	5.8	17.27	3.6
White collar	16.49	4.7	15.80	5.9	19.10	4.5
White collar excluding sales	17.82	3.7	17.28	4.8	19.31	4.4
Professional specialty and technical	21.56	3.3	21.13	4.8	22.46	3.8
Professional specialty	23.06	3.1	23.15	4.6	22.95	3.7
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	28.85	5.5	29.57	6.5	—	—
Civil engineers	24.73	11.5	24.93	11.8	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	32.31	7.5	32.14	7.7	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	32.31	7.5	32.14	7.7	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	20.41	2.6	20.43	2.7	—	—
Registered nurses	20.94	2.2	20.97	2.2	—	—
Teachers, college and university	35.59	4.4	—	—	35.80	4.7
Teachers, except college and university	21.93	2.5	14.71	7.9	22.52	2.4
Elementary school teachers	22.00	2.4	—	—	—	—
Teachers, n.e.c.	—	—	13.22	12.7	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	17.09	7.0	—	—	17.09	7.0
Librarians	17.09	7.0	—	—	17.09	7.0
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	13.17	5.9	—	—	—	—
Social workers	13.17	5.9	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	20.40	12.1	20.49	12.3	—	—
Editors and reporters	27.63	9.4	27.63	9.4	—	—
Technical	17.96	8.3	18.24	8.4	13.34	12.2
Licensed practical nurses	12.84	3.0	12.84	3.0	—	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	18.37	6.0	—	—	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	14.79	20.2	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	23.94	6.0	23.73	7.1	24.60	10.7
Executives, administrators, and managers	26.26	7.6	25.75	9.2	27.89	11.6
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	21.45	9.6	—	—	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	25.63	18.6	—	—	26.05	20.0
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	21.81	9.0	21.87	9.4	—	—
Management related	17.20	6.1	17.79	7.5	15.43	7.4
Management related, n.e.c.	15.37	10.8	15.20	13.4	—	—
Sales	12.06	15.6	12.11	15.9	—	—
Supervisors, sales	13.36	21.0	13.36	21.0	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	13.22	16.4	13.22	16.4	—	—
Cashiers	6.95	3.6	6.70	2.5	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.30	3.5	11.10	4.1	12.02	5.1
Secretaries	11.88	4.0	11.39	5.0	13.02	5.3
Receptionists	7.72	3.6	7.72	3.6	—	—
Library clerks	10.22	6.1	—	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	11.26	16.7	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.60	3.9	11.30	4.4	—	—
Dispatchers	13.62	5.7	—	—	13.59	6.0
Stock and inventory clerks	10.36	7.2	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	12.01	7.1	12.57	8.3	—	—
Teachers' aides	8.38	2.6	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.40	4.5	—	—	12.61	3.7
Blue collar	12.39	7.9	12.36	8.5	12.95	5.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.56	7.6	15.55	8.4	15.69	5.1
Automobile mechanics	15.21	10.7	—	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	16.36	13.1	16.49	14.8	—	—
Electricians	15.29	6.5	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,(1) all workers:(2) Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Orlando, FL, July 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	\$13.25	11.4	\$13.25	11.4	—	—
Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators	6.61	4.2	6.61	4.2	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.49	6.5	11.49	7.4	\$11.46	3.2
Truck drivers	12.36	15.9	12.33	17.0	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.31	7.6	9.28	7.9	9.81	4.1
Construction laborers	9.37	6.1	9.31	6.5	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	6.85	6.8	6.85	6.8	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	9.39	12.4	9.39	12.4	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	10.89	8.3	10.96	8.4	—	—
Service	8.18	6.8	7.27	6.8	13.60	4.3
Protective service	11.99	9.4	8.20	10.5	15.06	3.6
Supervisors, firefighters and fire prevention	16.64	12.6	—	—	16.64	12.6
Supervisors, police and detectives	22.87	6.2	—	—	22.87	6.2
Firefighting	12.69	9.4	—	—	12.69	9.4
Police and detectives, public service	16.34	3.8	—	—	16.34	3.8
Correctional institution officers	14.25	3.0	—	—	14.25	3.0
Guards and police, except public service	8.17	11.1	8.15	11.6	—	—
Protective service, n.e.c.	7.98	10.9	—	—	—	—
Food service	6.07	8.8	6.03	8.8	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4.00	16.9	4.00	16.9	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.76	11.6	2.76	11.6	—	—
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	6.95	7.7	6.95	7.7	—	—
Other food service	8.65	5.9	8.66	6.1	—	—
Cooks	9.59	3.3	9.59	3.3	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.55	3.0	—	—	—	—
Health service	8.34	1.8	8.35	1.8	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	8.49	4.7	8.50	4.8	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.29	1.5	8.29	1.5	—	—
Cleaning and building service	8.02	4.2	7.72	4.4	9.99	8.9
Maid and housemen	7.15	3.2	7.15	3.2	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	8.05	6.5	7.70	7.8	9.15	3.9
Personal service	9.87	13.3	9.87	13.7	—	—
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	7.16	6.8	7.16	6.8	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around

a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES, PRIVATE INDUSTRY, AND STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings(1) by occupational group,(2) National Compensation Survey, Orlando, FL, July 2000

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$14.12	\$7.35	\$13.83	\$13.17	\$13.11	\$16.17
All excluding sales	14.16	7.55	13.69	13.39	13.48	12.05
White collar	17.14	9.98	19.49	16.00	16.44	16.99
White-collar excluding sales	17.95	15.10	19.34	17.49	18.00	—
Professional specialty and technical	21.67	20.08	21.87	21.47	21.56	—
Professional specialty	23.17	21.95	21.23	23.92	23.06	—
Technical	18.27	—	—	17.39	17.96	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	23.94	—	24.88	23.79	23.94	—
Sales	13.78	6.65	—	11.78	8.83	18.69
Administrative support, including clerical	11.46	8.07	12.48	11.11	11.46	—
Blue collar	12.76	7.41	12.96	12.27	12.24	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.56	—	16.31	15.40	15.39	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.27	—	—	13.67	13.25	—
Transportation and material moving	11.59	9.79	—	11.09	11.49	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.81	—	11.46	8.92	9.31	—
Service	9.01	5.36	—	7.92	8.10	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	4.0	11.5	6.5	5.6	4.5	22.1
All excluding sales	3.8	15.2	6.2	5.7	4.7	15.2
White collar	4.9	8.0	6.0	5.4	4.1	25.5
White-collar excluding sales	3.7	11.4	5.7	4.3	3.4	—
Professional specialty and technical	3.4	11.8	4.5	4.1	3.3	—
Professional specialty	3.2	11.8	3.4	3.9	3.1	—
Technical	8.1	—	—	8.7	8.3	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	6.0	—	17.6	6.1	6.0	—
Sales	18.5	2.4	—	16.2	8.3	25.7
Administrative support, including clerical	3.4	6.5	9.8	3.5	3.2	—
Blue collar	7.8	10.2	7.1	9.8	8.4	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	7.6	—	8.1	9.1	8.5	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.4	—	—	11.9	11.4	—
Transportation and material moving	6.9	7.0	—	7.1	6.5	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.0	—	7.9	8.5	7.6	—
Service	4.2	10.9	—	8.5	6.9	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings⁽¹⁾ by occupational group,⁽²⁾ private industry, National Compensation Survey, Orlando, FL, July 2000

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$12.58	\$12.38	\$12.62	\$12.27	\$13.02
All excluding sales	12.65	12.72	12.63	12.09	13.21
White collar	15.80	15.11	15.99	15.18	16.72
White-collar excluding sales	17.28	16.51	17.53	16.58	18.17
Professional specialty and technical	21.13	22.01	20.76	17.29	22.33
Professional specialty	23.15	24.43	22.80	21.04	23.22
Technical	18.24	—	16.95	14.79	19.45
Executive, administrative, and managerial	23.73	16.04	26.11	28.07	24.03
Sales	12.11	9.73	12.56	13.20	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.10	10.33	11.30	9.97	12.27
Blue collar	12.36	9.64	13.12	13.19	12.93
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.55	—	16.41	15.96	19.30
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.25	12.25	13.60	—	10.26
Transportation and material moving	11.49	—	11.97	11.96	11.98
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.28	—	9.89	9.13	12.53
Service	7.27	7.98	7.20	6.27	7.92
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	5.7	11.5	6.4	11.6	4.9
All excluding sales	5.8	12.4	6.4	11.7	5.5
White collar	5.9	13.8	6.5	12.7	5.7
White-collar excluding sales	4.8	14.2	4.4	9.2	4.4
Professional specialty and technical	4.8	9.3	4.8	6.6	5.2
Professional specialty	4.6	12.2	4.5	8.3	5.2
Technical	8.4	—	7.6	3.6	13.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7.1	6.7	6.3	7.4	8.7
Sales	15.9	17.0	18.1	27.2	—
Administrative support, including clerical	4.1	7.8	4.7	7.1	4.8
Blue collar	8.5	10.4	8.9	11.5	5.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	8.4	—	6.3	7.9	7.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.4	14.9	12.6	—	8.0
Transportation and material moving	7.4	—	8.4	8.1	14.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.9	—	9.3	11.3	4.2
Service	6.8	6.2	7.4	10.0	6.6

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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